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NUMB. VIII.] THE [SEPTEMBER 16, 1786.

ITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1786. [VOL. I.

ROCEEDINGS *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY, convened at Philadelphia, Thurſday, Auguſt 24, 1786, 3 P. M.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THE houſe met.

The committee appointed yeſterday to inform ouncil of the meeting of the houſe, made report,

That they had performed that duty, and received formation that council would lay before the houſe o-morrow what buſineſs they ſhould deem neceſſary.

Mr. Smiley moved, that a committee be appointed inſpect the files of the houſe, and report therefrom ch buſineſs as may be requiſite to be taken up this ſſion; whereupon, general Irvine, Mr. Hubly and r. Smiley were appointed.

Some members wiſhed to adjourn: Mr. Whitehill id he was no advocate for loſing time; he knew ere was a great deal of buſineſs on the files to go ough, perhaps more than could be finiſhed this ſſion, and therefore did not wiſh to adjourn, but ould, if there was a houſe, after the abſence of the ommittee juſt appointed, wiſh to proceed immediately to ſuch buſineſs as was thought proper.

The ſpeaker then informed, as ſeveral members ad come in who were not preſent at the calling of the oll, that they were ſtill a quorum.

Mr. Lollar ſaid, he had thought to move the houſe adjourn, until the meſſage from council could be laid efore them; but as there ſtill remained a ſufficient umber of members on the floor, he ſhould not.

Mr. Lutz moved for the third reading of the bill for ncorporating the German reformed congregation in the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks; which was debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed.

A member moved, that the bill for incorporating the Preſbyterian congregation in the borough of Carliſle, in the county of Cumberland, might be read the third time; which, on reading by paragraphs, a debate aroſe, reſpecting the filling up of a blank with a certain ſum to be held by the truſtees of the congregation.

It was moved to fill up with £. 1000.

Mr. Lollar thought it was too much, and the houſe had been long in the habit of granting only £. 500 on theſe occaſions; therefore moved that no more than that ſum be inſerted.

A member obſerved, that the houſe had allowed ſeveral different ſums, frequently £. 1000, and ſometimes leſs; now, as this is a very large congregation, he was of opinion that £. 1000 was by no means too much.

Mr. Whitehill ſaid, that to be ſure, ſome ſocieties had been ſo indulged, but not lately; for it had been long their cuſtom to allow £. 500 only, which certainly is full enough.

Mr. Lollar. As this congregation is ſo large, they will have the leſs occaſion for ſo great a ſum; and why then put ſo much more into the hands of people than they want?------It is only inducing them to appropriate it improperly.

Motion being put, it was ordered to be filled up £. 500, and the bill to be engroſſed for the purpoſe of being enacted.

The committee appointed this afternoon to inſpect the files of the houſe, &c. made in part their report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smiley moved the ſecond reading of a bill for incorporating the Preſbyterian church of Middle-Octorara, in Bart townſhip in the county of Lancaſter.

Mr. Whitehill obſerved, that as it could not be gone through this ſeſſion, it was unneceſſary to take it up: if they did, there would be no time for public conſideration.

Mr. Smiley thought himſelf very unfortunate in not being able to get it read a ſecond time during the laſt ſeſſion, that it might then have been printed: he loſt that opportunity, to oblige ſome gentlemen who wanted other matters forwarded; and now, though the people were very urgent for it, and expect its finiſhing, it muſt be again deferred. He knew no harm it would be to publiſh it this ſeſſion, that the congregation might then have it in their hands, and could be in time to offer their objections.

Mr. Whitehill. I had reaſon to think it would not be neceſſary for me to riſe again.

The Speaker ſaid Mr. Smiley was perfectly in order, that any gentleman might call the ſecond reading of a bill, and the time for debate was after it was taken up, not now.

Mr. Whitehill. As I ſaid before, there will not be time ſufficient for printing and conſidering, nor will the people pay the expence: will the houſe take up the ſame bill for a third reading during this ſeſſion?----no, they will not. You are deſtroying the very intention of the conſtitution by this practice. If you make a rule of this kind, you will certainly get into very great difficulties. I go further: a member may appeal to this as a precedent, and inſiſt upon his buſineſs going on equal with that of other gentlemen, and with reaſon. Surely, the gentleman would not attempt to have it paſſed this ſeſſion: if he does, I ſhall oppoſe it to the utmoſt of my abilities; therefore hope it may not be brought forward.

Mr. Smiley. I will narrow this matter. As for the expence, that lies with me; but as the danger is ſo great for want of time for conſidering this bill, I wiſh to get it printed immediately, that the concerned may more fully aſcertain their objections. I will alſo eaſe the gentleman of his fears, for I do not intend to urge the paſſing of it this ſeſſion, therefore, I think, I may be indulged.

Motion carried; the bill was read and ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Mr. Craig moved for the ſecond reading of the bill for incorporating the Preſbyterian congregation in Londonderry townſhip, Dauphin county.

Mr. Whitehill. I do not want to give trouble to the houſe, but I cannot ſit ſtill and ſee gentlemen get into this habit. Does the gentleman mean to get the bill paſſed this ſeſſion? if not, it is ſurely employing time, and giving trouble for no purpoſe; nor will the people pay the expence. We are doing very wrong. I fear, indeed, we go too faſt.

Mr. Fitzſimons. I really think there is great impropriety in this procedure: the conſtitution, ſir, is clear that no bill ſhall be paſſed the ſame ſeſſion in which it is read a ſecond time, except in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity: this ſurely cannot be called one You do not know, ſir, how far this deviation may lead you: you will be told hereafter, in matters of greater conſequence, “paſs this, it is the practice of the houſe,” and then we may wiſh this precedent had not been made. By perſiſting in this track we ſhall be greatly embarraſſed, and even now we are only waſting time, which might be otherwiſe employed. I thought the gentleman who ſpoke laſt had ſaid enough to ſhew the impropriety and prevent the continuance in this practice.

Mr. Craig wiſhed to be on the ſame footing with this bill, as Mr. Smiley had been on with his--but the houſe rejected his motion.

A member called up the bill for incorporating the Baptiſt congregation, in New-Britain townſhip, county of Bucks, to a third reading, which was read by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted.

A petition and remonſtrance from a number of the inhabitants of the lower end of York county was preſented, remonſtrating againſt a bill now before the houſe, entitled, “an act to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian church, in the city of Philadelphia, &c. and praying that the ſame may not be paſſed into a law.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition was preſented from a majority of the members of the Scots Preſbyterian church in this city, praying that the deciſion of their differences may be left to the ſupreme court.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Another petition and repreſentation from the Aſſociate congregation of Pequea and Brandywine, in Lancaſter county, to the ſame purpoſe as the two preceding ones, was preſented.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Margaret Smith, wife of Frederick Smith, of the city of Philadelphia, Eſq; was preſented, ſetting forth, that ſhe was ſeized in fee, at the time of her marriage, of certain meſſuages, land and tenements, in the city and county of Philadelphia, which by articles were veſted in truſtees for ſecuring them to her ſeparate uſe: that ſhe has an advantageous offer made her to purchaſe a part of her ſaid eſtate, and has applied to the truſtees to join her in the ſale thereof; but doubts have ariſen whether they are ſufficiently authoriſed to make a title to the ſame; therefore praying leave to bring in a bill to authoriſe the ſaid truſtees, in conjunction with the petitioner and her huſband, to convey the ſame.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The houſe adjourned until half paſt 9 to morrow.

Friday, Auguſt 25, 1786, half paſt 9, A. M.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The bill for incorporating the German reformed congregation in the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks, was brought in engroſſed, compared at the table, enacted into a law, and directed to be ſigned by the ſpeaker: which was done accordingly.

Mr. Hubley mentioned a bill of a ſimilar nature, that he wiſhed to be taken up, if nothing very material was going to be brought on.

Mr. Fitzſimons thought that time ſhould always be given and a day fixed for calling up any bill of moment, that the members might beſtow their thoughts thereon previous to the meeting of the houſe, when their whole attention ſhould be drawn to that particular buſineſs; he wiſhed at preſent that nothing of importance might be entered upon.

Mr. Whitehill wiſhed to proceed to buſineſs, and enquired if the clerks had obtained and arranged the returns of taxable inhabitants, according to what had been the order of the houſe at their laſt ſeſſion; if they had, he would endeavour to pave the way for aſcertaining the number of members to be ſent by each county to this houſe: but if not, he deſired a certain day might be fixed for that purpoſe.

The ſpeaker informed, that the clerks as yet had not that buſineſs arranged, but would have it done by to morrow.

Mr. Hubley called up for a third reading the bill for, confirming and amending the charter of the German reformed congregation in the borough of Lancaſter. In debating it by paragraphs, ſome ſmall alterations moved by Mr. Hubley were adopted. But on the preamble of the bill ſtating that doubts had ariſen whether their preſent charter, from having been obtained under the authority of the crown of Great-Britain, of the former proprietors, Thomas and Richard Penn, eſquires, is not vacated, becauſe it derived its exiſtence from that authority?

Mr. Clymer roſe and moved that the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed: he doubted if the reaſon there aſſigned was proper to be adopted by this houſe; and if it did not eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent, it appeared to him to effect private property held under ſimilar charters; and charters, in his opinion, are not to be thus vacated: moreover, it is repugnant to an expreſs law of our commonwealth, in which we adopted all the regulations that had previouſly been made under the Britiſh government, except ſuch as were particularly enumerated.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that the preamble gave ſanction to an opinion which he thought dangerous, in that charters were vacated by the revolution. This was a principle which he by no means admitted: and as other ſufficient reaſons might be found, he hoped that the bill for the preſent would be poſtponed.

Mr. Smiley deſired the preamble might be read over again, which being done,

The ſpeaker obſerved to the houſe, that bills were frequently drawn up in a looſe, careleſs manner, as in the preſent inſtance---here ſeveral alterations had already been made, that the bill might correſpond with the original charter.

Thereafter a ſilence of about ten minutes,

Mr. Whitehill ſaid, It appears that the neceſſary attention is not always paid to the drawing up of bills, I have thought ſome time on the purport of this preamble, but ſhall not ſpeak much on the occaſion. We ought indeed to take more care and examine more deliberately: at preſent it is very proper to take time, for I ſee matters of great conſequence involved herewith. I roſe, ſir, to ſupport the motion for a poſtponement, as I think it a very proper one.

The motion for poſtponing was carried nem. con.

The ſpeaker told the houſe he had received information that the meſſage from council would be forwarded to them in half an hour.

Mr. Fitzſimons then wiſhed to draw the attention of the houſe to that report of the committee which lays before them---the buſineſs requiſite to be entered upon this ſeſſion. The bill for altering and amending the election law is mentioned therein, and is moreover of ſome conſequence; and as the members ſhould have a proper time to conſider it, he moved that Tueſday next be aſſigned, for its third reading.

Mr. Lollar ſeconded the motion, and Tueſday next was aſſigned for that purpoſe.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved that Wedneſday next be aſſigned for the third reading of the bill entitled, “An act for amending the penal laws of this ſtate.”

Mr. Will ſeconded the motion, and accordingly Wedneſday was aſſigned to that purpoſe.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved the third reading of the bill for extending the trial by jury to the public officers of this ſtate, and others who ſhall be proceeded againſt in a ſummary manner by the comptroller general, &c. which he believed might be paſſed.

This bill, after ſome alteration, was ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr. Lollar found in looking over the minutes of the laſt aſſembly, that a petition had been received from the people called Quakers, complaining of the great hardſhips they labour under by the operation of the militia law. He obſerved the petition was wrote in a very decent ſtile, and as the bill for reviſing the militia law is to be taken up this ſeſſion, he thought it would be right to hear them, for they are a large and valuable part of the community, and deſerving of attention; he therefore moved that it might be read a ſecond time; after which the petition and another of the ſame tenor from Northampton county, were referred to meſſieurs Fitzſimons, Rittenhouſe and Lollar to report thereon.

Mr. Clymer moved that Mrs. Smith's petition, preſented yeſterday, be read a ſecond time; agreed to and referred to meſſieurs Clymer, Lowry and Smith, to report thereon.

A member called up to a third reading the bill entitled, "An act for veſting certain city lots therein mentioned in truſtees for a burial ground for the uſe of a religious ſociety called Free Quakers, in the city of Philadelphia, which was conſidered by paragraphs, and after one alteration, reſpecting the ſouthern boundary, was ordered to be engroſſed for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Mr. Hubley moved the ſecond reading of ----- Edwards and Henry Derring's memorial, read laſt March.

Mr. Whitehill remarked, that every member who came to this houſe has always a deſire to diſpatch the buſineſs of his conſtituents, and to be ſure it is worthy of praiſe; but I would have it to be done regularly, and let us not endeavour, ſays he, to get things forward this laſt ſeſſion, which we are ſure cannot be compleated by the preſent houſe, and may have to begin again in the next: this is ſurely throwing away our time and the public money. I will ſay but little, but I wiſh the member would not perſiſt in his motion, for no good can poſſibly reſult from it.

The memorial was read and referred to the committee of accounts.

The petition of Thomas Scott, James Marſhal and David Redick, in behalf of the inhabitants of Waſhington county, read the 3d of April laſt, was read the ſecond time, and ordered (with another petition of a ſimilar tendency, now preſented, and on ſpecial motion read a ſecond time, as well as others of the like import) to be referred to Meſſieurs Gray, Lilly and M'Dowall.

A petition from divers inhabitants of Upper-Paxton townſhip in the county of Dauphin, was read, ſetting forth the inconvenience in attending the general election at the place appointed by law, and praying that they may be allowed to hold the ſame at Cline's mill, as being the moſt central place.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the inhabitants of Weſtnantmill and other townſhips in the county of Cheſter, was read, ſetting forth that with great regret they perceive a bill before the houſe for removing the place for holding elections, & praying that the ſame may not be removed.

The ſpeaker now acquainted the houſe that he was [illegible] e meſſage from council could not be expect[illegible] s ſome alteration had taken place, but [illegible] warded to-morrow.
[illegible] till half paſt nine to-morrow.

Saturday, Auguſt 26, half paſt 9, A M.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

After reading over the minutes of yeſterday, the ſpeaker informed the houſe there were three bills brought in, engroſſed, and waiting to be compared; and accordingly the bill entitled, "An act for veſting certain city lots therein mentioned in truſtees, for a burying ground for the uſe of the ſociety called Free Quakers, &c." was compared at the table, enacted into a law, and directed to be ſigned by the ſpeaker.

Alſo the bill entitled "An act to extend the benefit of trial by jury to thoſe officers and other perſons who ſhall be proceeded againſt in a ſummary manner by the comptroller-general, &c." was enacted.

And the bill entitled, "An act for incorporating the Preſbyterian congregation in the borough of Carliſle, in the county of Cumberland," was alſo enacted.

The Speaker informed the houſe, that the returns of the taxable inhabitants had been received from the city of Philadelphia and the following counties,

Philadelphia,
Bucks,
Lancaſter,
York,
Berks,

Northampton,
Weſtmoreland,
Waſhington.
Fayette, and
Franklin;

And that no returns had yet come in for

Cheſter,
Cumberland,
Bedford,

Northumberland,
Montgomery, and
Dauphin.

Mr. Lollar mentioned, that the return for Montgomery would be in on Monday.

(To be continued in our next.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

We learn, from good authority, that this ſtate has recently exhibited a freſh proof of her readineſs to promote the welfare of our federal government; and has, in addition to a large balance already in her favor, advanced to Congreſs 20,000 dollars, which are conſidered and appropriated as ſpecie in their requiſition for the ſupplies of the preſent year.

Comptroller-General's Office, Aug. 11, 1786.

FINDING that in ſome parts of the ſtate the magiſtrates who have been applied to by collectors of taxes, in order to iſſue their warrants for recovery of the ſame, have miſtaken the law ſo far as to receive the money themſelves: the following extract of the act paſſed the 16th March, 1785, is publiſhed, that the like may not be done in future, viz. Sect. 38. "And he (the collector) is hereby commanded and required to apply to ſome juſtice of the peace, within the city or county where ſuch delinquents reſide, and to deliver to ſuch juſtice a liſt in writing, ſigned by ſuch collector, containing the names of all ſuch delinquents, together with the ſum of money due from them reſpectively, according to the ſaid aſſeſſments.

Sect. 39, And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that every juſtice of the peace, to whom application ſhall be made by any collector as aforeſaid, ſhall thereupon iſſue his warrant to any conſtable of the townſhip, ward or diſtrict, in which ſuch delinquents ſhall reſide, to levy and recover ſuch ſum or ſums of money reſpectively, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods, chattles, and effects of ſuch delinquents reſpectively, or by impriſonment of the perſon of ſuch delinquent as the caſe may require, and render ſuch monies to the ſaid collector, within twelve days after the receipt of any ſuch warrant."

The printers of the ſeveral newſpapers in this ſtate are requeſted to give the foregoing a place in their reſpective papers.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, Auguſt 8, 1786.

On a report of the board of treaſury:

Reſolved, That the ſtandard of the United States of America, for gold and ſilver coin, ſhall be eleven parts fine and one part alloy.

That the money unit of the United States, being by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 6th of July, 1785, a dollar, ſhall contain, of fine ſilver, three hundred and ſeventy-five grains, and ſixty-four hundredths of a grain.

That the money of account to correſpond with the diviſion of coins, agreeably to the above reſolve, proceed in a decimal ratio, agreeably to the forms and manner following, viz.

Mills, the loweſt money of account, of which one thouſand ſhall be equal to the federal dollar, or money unit, - - - 0,001

Cents, the higheſt copper piece, of which one hundred ſhall be equal to the federal dollar, - - 0,010

Dimes, the loweſt ſilver coin, which ſhall be equal to the dollar, - - 0,100

Dollar, the higheſt ſilver coin, - 1,000

That betwixt the dollar and the loweſt copper coin as fixed by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 6th July, 1785, there ſhall be three ſilver coins and one copper coin.

That the ſilver coins ſhall be as follows: One coin containing one hundred and eighty ſeven grains, and eighty two hundredths of a grain of fine ſilver, to be called a half dollar: one coin containing ſeventy five grains, and one hundred and twenty eight thouſandths of a grain of fine ſilver, to be called a double dime: and one coin containing thirty-ſeven grains, and five hundred and ſixty four thouſandths of a grain of fine ſilver, to be called a dime.

That the two copper coins ſhall be as follows: one equal to the one hundredth part of the federal dollar, to be called a cent; and one equal to the two hundredth part of the federal dollar, to be called a half cent.

That two pounds and a quarter avoirdupoiſe weight of copper, ſhall conſtitute one hundred cents.

That there ſhall be two gold coins; one containing two hundred and forty-ſix grains and two hundred and ſixty-eight thouſandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to ten dollars, to be ſtamped with the impreſſion of the American eagle, and to be called an eagle: one containing one hundred and twenty three grains and one hundred and thirty four thouſandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to five dollars, to be ſtamped in like manner, to be called a half eagle.

That the mint price of a pound weight of uncoined ſilver, eleven parts fine and one part alloy, ſhall be 9 dollars, nine dimes and two cents.

That the mint price of a pound weight of uncoined gold, eleven parts fine and one alloy, ſhall be two hundred and nine dollars, ſeven dimes and ſeven cents.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT has been a general opinion received in all countries, that criticiſm has often corrected the foibles, civilized barbariſm, and has been the cauſe of authors taking much more pains, and of courſe producing works of infinite more worth than they otherways would have done; ſo natural is it, that few writers ſit down, without preparing to avoid as much as poſſible, cauſe of criticiſm in their performances.

It is plain, therefore, that he who writes and ſpurns when criticiſed, either thinks himſelf above it from the ſuperiority of his talents, or that his readers are incapable to judge of his performances. If an author has arrived at the ne plus ultra of perfection, then indeed criticiſm would become the texture of a cobweb, but as moſt authors have ideas, in writing, which, from ſome accidental cauſe are not happily expreſſed ſo as to be fully conveyed to the reader, a well timed criticiſm will give an opportunity of the author doing juſtice to himſelf.

But ſay ſome, if criticiſm would ſtop here, it would do well, but inſtead of that, like a moth, it cuts the fineſt thread, or perhaps, with more juſtice, may be compared to the Tarantula, whoſe bite is ſaid only to be cured by particular muſick. What reaſon can be given why this ſame thing, criticiſm, ſhould appear to us in ſuch hideous forms? Moſt authors being prodigals in their own praiſe, think they have an excluſive right of writing, and as moſt writings contain a ſpice of criticiſm, we may juſtly infer a majority of writers are of the ſpider kind; this ſpecies are remarkable for their attacks upon one another, which prove mortal to one, ſometimes to both parties. It is a doubt, whether or not this kind of reaſoning will ſtand the teſt of criticiſm.

After all, however, it muſt be acknowledged that well timed criticiſm is uſeful, it will hardly bear the appellation of backbiting, it being open, and giving, on that account, an opportunity of defence. It is allowable that an author, in tenor of a critic, ſhould uſe Shakeſpear's words?

> He that robs me of my purſe, ſteals traſh,
> 'Tis nothing; 'twas mine, 'tis his;
> But he that filches from me my good name,
> Robs me of that which not enriches him,
> [illegible] poor indeed.

This noble ſentiment may be uſed in private life, with regard to mens conduct and character, but as authors publiſh their works that the public may read and exerciſe their judgements on ſuch performances, theſe very judgments become the formidable ſet of critics ſo much dreaded.

To the Inhabitants Weſtward of the Alleghany Mountain.

I OBSERVE in the laſt Pittſburgh Gazette in Mr. Brackenridge's addreſs to the electors of Weſtmoreland county, that there has been a propoſal made by the court of Spain to the United States of America, offering them a free trade to all the Spaniſh ports, in American bottoms, provided they relinquiſh any *idea* of a trade down the Miſſiſippi for the ſpace of 25 years. I have heard from other quarters that the above propoſal has been made, and it is feared that Congreſs will adopt the meaſure, for ſeveral reaſons. Should that be the caſe, you are in a ruined and undone ſituation. After all the dangers, difficulties and fatigues you have undergone in removing to and ſettling this wild and uncultivated deſart, through difficulties and dangers innumerable, in the face of a ſavage enemy; after you have been ſoldiers generally thro' the courſe of a long & tedious war, & that without pay, clothing or lands, being either upon ſtations, voluntary campaigns for the defence of yourſelves, your families or your country, or ſhut up in forts, for fear of the ſavages; and have not been deficient in furniſhing your proportion of troops for the continental army, and are now loaded with taxes, more than you are able to bear, to pay off your proportion of the continental debt, as is but too viſible from the many deficiencies or arrears of taxes for two years only in Weſtmoreland county, for which a part of your lands muſt be ſold, if you do not find money to pay them off according to the advertiſement of the commiſſioners. After all theſe difficulties and embarraſſments, merely from the ſcarcity of Caſh, and not from any averſion to pay the taxes, the only channel is to be ſhut up thro' which you can ever expect to have any regular trade to bring your produce to market. Nor are you to entertain any *idea* of ſuch a trade, you are not even to think of it; true Spaniſh principles, no more to think of a trade than of the great Dons wives, as jealous of the waters of the Miſſiſippi as of the other water channels, they may, if they chuſe, ſecure the latter with their padlocks, but we hope that Congreſs will never conſent to their putting a padlock upon the mouths of the Miſſiſippi; if they ſhould agree to this *reaſonable* requeſt of the court of Spain, this extenſive back country will, in a few years, find a key to open any padlock that may be fixed thereto to reſtrain their trade. But to lay aſide joking upon ſo ſerious ſubject, a ſubject the moſt important, and of the higheſt magnitude to all the inhabitants of this weſtern country. It is well known that there is at preſent an emulation amongſt the ſtates of Pennſylvania, Maryland and Virginia, which ſhall engroſs the greateſt part of the trade of this weſtern country, for this purpoſe rivers are clearing, rocks blowing, canals making, new roads laying out and clearing, at an enormous expence: and it is the intereſt and policy of the lower ſtates to have your exports as well as your imports. They will tell you that you can carry your flour, your meat, your tobacco, and whatever you can raiſe for market to Cumberland, up the Allegheny waters, and from thence to ſome mart in the eaſtern ſide of the Alleghany; or from Morgan's town to the head navigable waters of Potowmack, at a very eaſy expence, after the roads are ſufficiently cleared for waggons, and the waters cleared for navigation, and purchaſe whatever you want with your produce. But it is evident to a demonſtration that you can land your produce cheaper at New-Orleans than carry it to any port or market on the eaſt ſide of the Alleghany mountains: and that you will receive at leaſt eight or ten times the price there which you can expect at any port or market in the lower ſtates. You will [illegible] have your imports from the lower ſtates, at any rate the greateſt part of them, and with that they ought to be contented, and ſuffer you to carry your exports to whatever market you think moſt advantageous to yourſelves. At this important criſis it is ſo far lucky, if you only make the proper uſe of the opportunity, that the general election is not far diſtant. As the matter is only yet in agitation its your intereſt, and duty, to ſend both to the council and aſſembly gentlemen of the greateſt abilities you can find; men of integrity and abilities, who can ſpeak your ſentiments, nor will either be afraid or aſhamed to open their mouths in a public aſſembly; men who can ſay ſomething more than yea or nay, who will not ſuffer their brains to be fuddled, nor their mouths to be ſtopped with a dinner of Spaniſh onions, or French ragouts, or a ſupper of oyſters and a bottle of wine; and let them open their mouths wide, cry aloud, and ſpare not, that from the moment the inhabitants of this weſtern world are prohibited from entertaining any idea of a title to the weſtern waters (formed by nature, or the author of nature for that very purpoſe) from that moment they ought to enter into the idea of a ſeparation and conduct themſelves.

MONITOR.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 11, 1786.

* * *

Pittſburgh, September 16.

On the 7th ult. Congreſs were pleaſed to appoint general Richard Butler ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the northern [illegible] department. As this gentleman's bravery in the field, during the late war, and his ſervices in a former treaty with the Indians, when he acted as one of the commiſſioners, are well known, we have no doubt but he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to give further proofs of his attachment to the welfare of his country in this preſent appointment.

A letter from Louiſville, dated Auguſt 16, 1786, mentions, "that an expedition compoſed entirely of volunteers was intended againſt the Indians; but that ſome directions from the government of Virginia, reſpecting the mode of conducting it, has prevented this ſcheme of theirs—but that another one of fifteen hundred men would certainly ſet out about the 1ſt of September againſt the Indians on the Wabache."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this place, dated Sept. 1, 1786.

"The people of this place having connections to the weſtward are much alarmed at a report of the Spaniards having made a propoſal to Congreſs to ſtop the navigation of the Miſſiſippi for twenty-five years—for which it is ſaid they will give a free trade to all the ports of Spain. We are informed the eaſtern ſtates are for it, but Virginia and ſome others are much againſt it.—This ſtroke would ruin the back country: and, indeed, it is much reprobated here; but I hope it will be nicked in the bud."

A commercial treaty, it is confidently aſſerted, is now on foot between the court of Madrid and the United States: His Catholic majeſty, on his part, intreats that the navigation of the Miſſiſippi may be guaranteed to him for a certain period: in lieu of which, it is propoſed to open all the ports of Old Spain to American veſſels, to treat us, with reſpect to duties, as the moſt favored nation: to allow our weſtern planters the liberty of bringing tobacco to New-Orleans for ſale, and to permit the exportation of ſpecie free from impoſt or duty. The particulars of this important negotiation, it is expected will tranſpire in a few days, as our miniſter of foreign affairs, to whom the buſineſs was committed, has already given in his report to Congreſs.

⁂ *Our next will contain, (beſides the Proceedings of the General Aſſembly, and other uſeful matter) An Account of the late* Dr. HUGH MARTIN's *Cancer Powder, with brief Obſervations on Cancers, by* BENJAMIN RUSH, *M. D. &c &c. Read in the American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia, Feb.* [illegible] 1786.

☞ *In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, an Oration to commemorate the Independence of the United States of North-America, delivered at the Reformed Calviniſt Church, in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1786. and publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati. By Major W. Jackſon.*

* * *

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, or tow or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittſburgh Sept. 16.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1786.

MATHEW M'CONNELL, *at his office on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe alley, buys and ſells the various kinds of Continental and State* CERTIFICATES, *different emiſſions of* OLD PAPER MONEY *and* FACILITIES: *alſo,* HOUSES, LOTS *and* LANDS: *receives applications for lending and borrowing* MONEY, *&c. And negociates every kind of buſineſs, for the uſual and cuſtomary commiſſions.*

All applications and orders will be carefully executed whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land-office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

People reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, may by ſending written orders have their buſineſs tranſacted with fidelity and diſpatch.

The ſubſcriber having declined all other buſineſs, will devote his whole time and attention to the duties aforeſaid, and pledges himſelf to do every thing in his power to render his office and ſervices as uſeful as poſſible to all who may pleaſe to call upon him.

It is requeſted, that all orders for diſpoſal of real eſtates, may be reduced to writing (accompanied with authentic draughts of ſurveys) ſetting forth the deſcription and terms, of which an entry will be made in regiſter books kept for that purpoſe.

CERTIFICATES *for the* LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES *of this ſtate, or any of the United States.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 16, 1786.

THE *partnerſhip of* ANDREW MITCHELL *and Co. was diſſolved, by mutual conſent, the ſecond inſtant. All perſons indebted to them by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, who are fully empowered for that purpoſe: And all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to apply for ſettlement to*

WILLIAM TILTON & Co.

Who have for ſale, a variety of articles of DRY GOODS, *which will be diſpoſed of on very low terms for caſh or country produce, at the ſtore lately occupied by ſaid Andrew Mitchell & Co.*

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30th, 1786.

A PETITION being preſented to the board from James Robinſon, repreſenting the great injury which he muſt ſuſtain from the operation of a reſolution of council of the [illegible] of June laſt, in favor of colonel William Butler, and the ſaid petition being accompanied by a certificate from a number of reſpectable inhabitants of Pittſburgh, in favor of the character of the ſaid Robinſon: Therefore Reſolved, That the ſaid reſolution ſo far as it reſpects the improved land upon which the ſaid Robinſon reſides be hereby reſcinded and that the ſaid Robinſon be permitted to enjoy the ſaid improvement with the privileges he has hitherto had, until otherwiſe directed by this board.

Extract from the minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,
for John Armſtrong, jun. ſecretary

SECRETARY's OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to the 16th ſection of an act of general aſſembly, entitled, "An act for directing the mode of diſtributing "the donation lands promiſed to the troops by the "commonwealth," return has been made to council of the draughts of lots laid down within the limits of the lands, and that it is now ordered, "That the drawing of the lottery for, and the patenting of the ſaid "lots, ſhall commence on the 1ſt day of October "next; to be continued for one year from the 29th "inſtant."

JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. ſecretary.

The Subſcribers purpoſe Opening a

PUBLIC HOUSE

In Pittſburgh, on the 15th of October next, in Water-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet.

IT may be neceſſary to inform thoſe at a diſtance, who, travelling this way, may wiſh to be well accommodated: having the advantage of a convenient building with a number of apartments & ſeparate lodging rooms, with proper furniture, it will be in our power to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may favor us with their company. We will endeavour at all times to be provided with the beſt liquors, and with good water, having a well in our yard, and not being under the neceſſity of ſending for water at a diſtance. Our ſtable is good, and we ſhall be provided to take the beſt care of horſes, well knowing this to be a point not leſs material to a traveller than the accommodation of himſelf.

Sept. 15, 1786. A. & J. TANNEHILL.

TO BE SOLD,

(For READY MONEY, only)

A German woman ſervant, ſhe has near 3 years to ſerve, and is well qualified for all houſhold work: would recommend her to her own country people, particularly as her preſent maſter has found great inconvenience from his not being acquainted with their manners, cuſtoms and language. For further particulars enquire at Mr. ORMSBY's in Pittſburgh.

A TRACT *of* LAND *deſcribed as ſituate in Pitt townſhip, and adjoining lands of William Elliot, &c. is ſaid to be taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan, deceaſed: Notice is therefore given, that the ſaid tract is the property of the deviſees of George Croghan.*

THOMAS SMALLMAN,) Exe-
WILLIAM POWELL.) cutors

Pittſburgh, Sept. 16.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Wedneſday the [illegible]th of October next, at the place where the Courts of Quarter Seſſions and Common Pleas for the county of Weſtmoreland will then be held, the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

One tract ſituate and lying in Pitt townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Michael Rugh, David [illegible], and others. Taken in execution as the property of Patrick Cain.

One tract ſituate and lying in Mount Pleaſant townſhip, adjoining lands of David Sample, Eſq; George Smith and others. Taken in execution as the property of John [illegible].

One Houſe and Lot ſituate and lying on the north ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, in the town of Pittſburgh, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town No. 351. Taken in execution as the property of John [illegible].

One tract ſituate and lying in Donegal townſhip, and Ligonier Valley. Taken in execution as the property of doctor John Peters.

One tract ſituate and lying in Ligonier Valley, near Boughar's mill. Taken in execution as the property of George Fachelor.

One tract ſituate and lying in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of John Burns and others. Taken in execution as the property of Michael Dem.

One tract ſituate and lying in Huntington townſhip, known by the name of Port Royal Town. Taken in execution as the property of John Emerſon.

One tract ſituate and lying in Pitt townſhip, on the middle branch of Turtle creek, adjoining lands of Peter Long and Joſeph Shippen, eſq. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Irwin.

One tract ſituate in the northern diſtrict of Hempfield townſhip, adjoining lands of James Hamilton, eſq; John Irwin and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Culbertſon.

One hundred and twenty-five acres of woodland ſituate and lying on the bank of Youghagany river, oppoſite Port Royal town. Taken in execution as the property of John Emerſon.

One tract ſituate and lying on the Long Run, in Huntington townſhip, adjoining lands of Joſeph Thompſon, Adam Rebeem and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Kyle.

One tract ſituate in Armſtrong townſhip, the place known by the name of Bracken's mill.

One tract ſituate and lying in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of William Elliot, John Jerrie and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan, deceaſed, and all to be ſold by me.

ROBERT ORR, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 30, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the inhabitants on the Monongahela river and neighbourhood adjoining, that he is to paſs up and down the ſaid river from Pittſburgh to Geſling's Ferry, which is 35 miles by water, every week, with a boat: all perſons on or near ſaid river who have ſubſcribed for the Pittſburgh Gazette, or may here after ſubſcribe, can have their papers brought to them every week, at a more reaſonable rate than any other conveyance and without diſappointment.

JOHN BLAIR.

y the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Aſſembled, Auguſt 7, 1786.

An ORDINANCE for the Regulation of INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHEREAS the ſafety and tranquility of the frontiers of the United States, do in ſome meaſure depend on the maintaining a good correſpondence between their citizens and the ſeveral nations of Indians in amity with them: And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, under the ninth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union, have the ſole and excluſive right and power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the ſtates; provided that the legiſlative right of any ſtate, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the paſſing of this ordinance, the Indian department be divided into two diſtricts, viz. The ſouthern, which ſhall comprehend within its limits, all the nations in the territory of the United States, who reſide ſouthward of the river Ohio; and the northern, which ſhall comprehend all the other Indian nations within the ſaid territory, and weſtward of Hudſon river: Provided that all councils, treaties, communications and official tranſactions, between the ſuperintendant hereafter mentioned for the northern diſtrict, and the Indian nations, be held, tranſacted and done, at the out poſt occupied by the troops of the United States, in the ſaid diſtrict. That a ſuperintendant be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts, who ſhall continue in office for 2 years, unleſs ſooner removed by Congreſs, and ſhall reſide within or as near the diſtrict for which he ſhall be ſo appointed, as may be convenient for the management of its concerns. The ſaid ſuperintendants ſhall attend to the execution of ſuch regulations as Congreſs ſhall from time to time eſtabliſh reſpecting Indian affairs.---- The ſuperintendant for the northern diſtrict, ſhall have authority to appoint two deputies, to reſide in ſuch places as ſhall beſt facilitate the regulations of the Indian trade, and to remove them for miſbehavior.

There ſhall be a communication of all matters relative to the buſineſs of the Indian department, kept up between the ſaid ſuperintendants, who ſhall regularly correſpond with the ſecretary at war, through whom all communications reſpecting the Indian department, ſhall be made to Congreſs; and the ſuperintendants are hereby directed to obey all inſtructions, which they ſhall from time to time receive from the ſaid ſecretary at war. And whenever they ſhall have reaſon to ſuſpect any tribe or tribes of Indians, of hoſtile intentions, they ſhall communicate the ſame to the executive of the ſtate or ſtates, whoſe territories are ſubject to the effects of ſuch hoſtilities. All ſtores, proviſions or other property, which Congreſs may think neceſſary for preſents to the Indians, ſhall be in the cuſtody and under the care of the ſaid ſuperintendants, who ſhall render an annual account of the expenditures of the ſame, to the board of treaſury.

And be it further ordained, That none but citizens of the United States, ſhall be ſuffered to reſide among the Indian nations, or be allowed to trade with any nation of Indians, within the territory of the United States. That no perſon, citizen or other, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, ſhall reſide among or trade with any Indian or Indian nations, within the territory of the United States, without a licence for that purpoſe firſt obtained from the ſuperintendant of the diſtrict or one of the deputies, who are hereby directed to give ſuch licence to every perſon, who ſhall produce from the ſupreme executive of any ſtate, a certificate under the ſeal of the ſtate, that he is of good character and ſuitably qualified for that employment, for which licence he ſhall pay the ſum of FIFTY DOLLARS to the ſaid ſuperintendant for the uſe of the United States. That no licence to trade with the Indians ſhall be in force for a longer term than one year; nor ſhall permits or paſſports be granted to any other perſons than citizens of the United States to travel through the Indian nations, without their having previouſly made their buſineſs known to the ſuperintendant of the diſtrict, and received his approbation. That previous to any perſon or perſons obtaining a licence to trade as aforeſaid, he or they ſhall give bond in three thouſand dollars to the ſuperintendant of the diſtrict, for the uſe of the United States, for his or their ſtrict adherence to, and obſervance of ſuch rules and regulations as Congreſs may from time to time eſtabliſh for the government of the Indian trade. All ſums to be received by the ſaid ſuperintendants, either for licences or fines, ſhall be annually accounted for by them with the board of treaſury.

And be it further ordained, That the ſaid ſuperintendants, and the deputies, ſhall not be engaged, either directly or indirectly in trade with the Indians, on pain of forfeiting their offices; and each of the ſuperintendants ſhall take the following oath, previous to his entering on the duties of his appointment.------,---

“ I, A. B. do ſwear, that I will well and faithfully ſerve the United States in the office of ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the   diſtrict: That I will carefully attend to all ſuch orders and inſtructions as I ſhall from time to time receive from the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or the ſecretary at war: That I will not be concerned, either directly or indirectly in trade with the Indians, and that in all things belonging to my ſaid office during my continuance therein; I will faithfully, juſtly and truly, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment, do equal or impartial juſtice, without fraud, favor or affection.” And the ſuperintendant for the northern diſtrict, ſhall adminiſter to his deputies, the following oath, before they proceed on the duties of their office, “ I, A. B. do ſwear, that I will well and faithfully ſerve the United States, in the office of deputy ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in the northern diſtrict, and that I will carefully attend to all ſuch orders and inſtructions as I ſhall from time to time receive from the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the ſecretary at war, or the ſuperintendant of the diſtrict aforeſaid, and that in all things belonging to my ſaid office, during my continuance therein, I will faithfully, juſtly and truly, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment, do equal and impartial juſtice, without fraud, favor or affection.” And the ſaid ſuperintendants, and deputy ſuperintendants, ſhall each of them give bond with ſurety to the board of treaſury, in truſt for the United States; the ſuperintendants each in the ſum of ſix thouſand dollars, and the deputy ſuperintendants each in the ſum of three thouſand dollars, for the faithful diſcharge of the duties of their office.

And it is further ordained, That all fines and forfeitures which may be incurred by contravening this ordinance, ſhall be ſued for and recovered before any court of record within the United States, the one moiety thereof to the uſe of him or them who may proſecute therefor, and the other moiety to the uſe of the United States. And the ſaid ſuperintendants ſhall have power, and hereby are authoriſed, by force to reſtrain therefrom, all perſons who ſhall attempt an intercourſe with the ſaid Indians without a licence therefor obtained as aforeſaid.

And be it further ordained, That in all caſes where tranſactions with any nation or tribe of Indians ſhall become neceſſary to the purpoſes of this ordinance, which cannot be done without interfering with the legiſlative rights of a ſtate, the ſuperintendant in whoſe diſtrict the ſame ſhall happen, ſhall act in conjunction with the authority of ſuch ſtate. Done, &c.

WHEREAS by an act of general aſſembly of this ſtate, paſſed September 25th, 1783, permiſſion was given to the ſubſcriber to erect a ferry upon the tract of land reſerved for the uſe of the commonwealth oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh; and whereas it has been found by experience that the ſituation of the ground where the ferry is now erected is liable to overflow, and not by any means to anſwer the intentions of the legiſlature for the accommodation of the public; a repreſentation of which to the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, and their reſolution reſpecting the ſame, is as follows;

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, June 24, 1786.

REPRESENTATION having been made that the lot of ground within the limits of the tract of land reſerved for the uſe of the commonwealth and oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, granted by act of aſſembly to William Butler, Eſq; for the purpoſes of keeping a ferry, is from its ſituation liable to be overflowed, and otherwiſe rendered unfit for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

Ordered, That indulgence be given to the ſaid Butler to eſtabliſh a landing place and ferry-houſe upon ſuch other part of the ſaid tract as will beſt promote the convenience of the public and the intention of the legiſlatare declared in their act aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Butler be further permitted to plough, ſow, and otherwiſe cultivate ſuch ground as have been fenced in, and hitherto occupied by James Boggs, deceaſed; and that in return for thoſe advantages the ſaid Butler ſhall come under obligation to prevent the commiſſion of all kinds of waſte of the timber growing and being upon the tract of land reſerved for the uſe of the commonwealth as aforeſaid.

In purſuance of the above order of council (ſecurity having already been given to council) notice is hereby given to all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, not to commit any kind of waſte by cutting or falling timber of any kind whatſoever, upon the reſerved tract of land aforeſaid, or cutting up and carrying off the tract aforeſaid, any walnut, cherrytree, or other timber already cut down or laying within the limits of the reſerved tract aforeſaid, or from erecting any houſe or building of any kind whatſoever, upon the tract of land aforeſaid, as they ſhall anſwer at their peril for any ſuch offence. WILLIAM BUTLER.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 29, 1786.

AS there is a number of tracts of land [illegible] in the county of Waſhington, and ſtate of [illegible]ſylvania, that remain unoccupied and without [illegible] effects to be found thereon, from which the payment of the public taxes may be procured:

And whereas there are large arrearages of [illegible] taxes which have been heretofore aſſeſſed on [illegible]pied lands within this county, and ſtill remain [illegible] and outſtanding, to the great delay and diſappointment of public meaſures, and unequal burthening [illegible] thoſe who have paid their part and proportions [illegible] taxes in due time.

Therefore, agreeable to law, the ſubſcribers take this method to inform the owners of unoccupied lands, whether they hold it by deed, patent, warrant, location or improvement, that if they or ſome perſon in their behalf, ſhall not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes rated and aſſeſſed on ſuch lands, together with the additional charges thereon, before Monday the ninth day of October next: the commiſſioner ſhall then proceed to ſell by public auction at the court houſe of ſaid county to the higheſt bidder, the ſaid waſte lands, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary to effect the payment of the ſaid taxes, and the charges of procuring the ſame.

DEMAS LINDSLY,)
JAMES ALLISON,) com'rs.
Sept. 16. JAMES M'CREADY,)

Waſhington County, Sept. 16.

THE tract of 125 acres of woodland, ſituate and lying on the bank of Youghiogany river, oppoſite Port Royal town in Roſtraver townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, taken in execution as the property of John Emerſon, and advertiſed in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the ninth inſtant, to be ſold by the ſheriff of ſaid county on the 11th day of October next, is not, nor never was, the property of the ſaid Emerſon, but is part of four hundred and two acres of land, bona fide, and many years the property of Samuel and Robert Purviance, merchants of the town of Baltimore, in the ſtate of Maryland, of which all perſons are deſired to take notice. DORSEY PENTECOST.

Hanna's-town, July 13, 1786.

WHEREAS ſundry tavern-keepers in Weſtmoreland county have neglected to apply for, and take out licence for the preſent and laſt year, but continue to ſell without either licence or recommendation; ſuch as are under thoſe circumſtances are deſired to apply and take out their licence before next court, otherwiſe they will be deemed keeping tippling houſes, and proſecuted accordingly.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE, clk.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 16, 1786.

WILLIAM HAWTING, watch and clock makers informs his friends and the public, that he makes, mends and ſells all ſorts of clocks and watches: thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their commands may depend on their buſineſs being carefully executed, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM HAWTING.

N. B. Country produce taken in payment.--An apprentice of genteel parents wanted to the above trade.

September 5, 1786

By the JOCKY CLUB.

PITTSBURGH Races will commence on Thurſday the 19th day of October next, when a Purſe of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars will be run for, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, carrying weight for age (that is, a Horſe of ſeven years old to carry ten ſtone, with a deduction of ſeven pounds weight for each year [illegible] they ſhall be younger.) Three mile heats, entrance Five Dollars.

On Friday the 20th, will be run for, a Purſe of Sixty Dollars, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, (the Horſe having won the Purſe the preceding day excepted) two mile heats, an aged Horſe to carry nine ſtone with the deduction as above. Entrance Three Dollars.

On Saturday the 21ſt will be run for, a Sweepſtake, compoſed of the entrance money, free for [illegible] Horſe, Mare or Gelding (the Horſes having won the Purſes, excepted) one mile heats, catching Riders. Three Horſes to ſtart for each Purſe or no Race. [illegible] to ſtart for Purſe to be entered with the judges the day preceding the race, or pay Double Entrance. The Horſes to ſtart preciſely at one of the Clock [illegible] day. No Jocky will be permitted to ride unleſs he [illegible] ſome genteel Jocky Habit.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the County of Weſtmoreland.

THE ſubſcriber intends offering himſelf a [illegible]didate for the Sheriff's Office the enſuing Ele[illegible] he therefore ſolicits the Votes and Intereſt of th[illegible]ctors of the ſaid County, and his endeavours [illegible] not be wanting to merit their favor. SAMUEL S[illegible]PLE.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL and JOSEPH HALL, at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the [illegible]y, where Subſcriptions, ([illegible] per ann.) Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care [illegible]egance, and Expedition.--ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth o[illegible] Dollar; thoſe exceeding a [illegible] inſerted in proportion.